

Glossary

The glossary uses letters and signs to show how words are pronounced. The mark ' is placed after a syllable with a primary or heavy accent. The mark ˈ is placed after a syllable with a secondary or lighter accent.

To hear these words pronounced, listen to the AudioText CD.

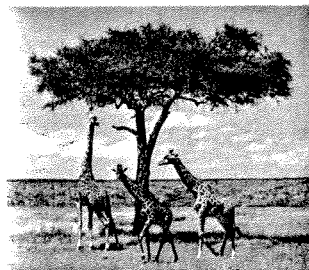
Pronunciation Key

a in hat	ō in open	sh in she
ā in age	ò in all	th in thin
â in care	ô in order	ʌ in then
ä in far	oi in oil	zh in measure
e in let	ou in out	ə = a in about
ē in equal	u in cup	ə = e in taken
ēr in term	û in put	ə = i in pencil
i in it	ü in rule	ə = o in lemon
ī in ice	ch in child	ə = u in circus
o in hot	ng in long	



air (âr) A gas that plants and animals need to live. You cannot see **air**. (page 80)

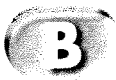
animal (an'ə məl) A living thing that moves about. A giraffe is an **animal** with a long neck. (page 105)



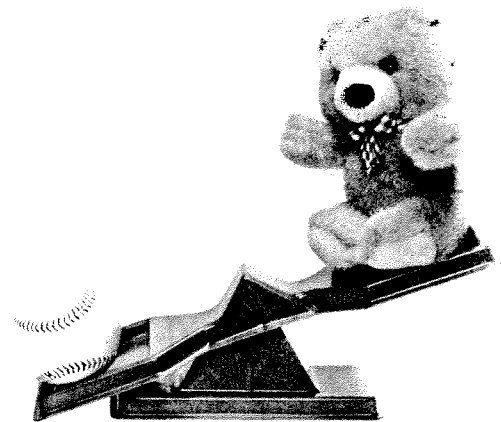
answer questions (an'sər kwes'chənz) Give responses to questions. You can **answer questions** about what you have read. (page 179)

ask questions (ask kwes'chənz)

What you can do to find out something you do not know. You can **ask questions** about what you want to learn before you read. (page 179)



balance (bal' əns) A tool that can compare the weights of objects. The **balance** compares the weights of the ball and the toy bear. (page 14)



blubber (blub'ər) The fat of a whale. **Blubber** keeps a whale warm in the ocean. (page 113)



classify (klas'ə fi) To put things that are alike in groups. You can **classify** animals by where they live. (page 100)

claws (klôwz) The sharp, curved nails of some animals. The bear uses its **claws** to climb trees.
(page 108)



collect data (kə lekt' dā'tə)
To gather information. You **collect data** when you record your observations in pictures or writing. (page 120)

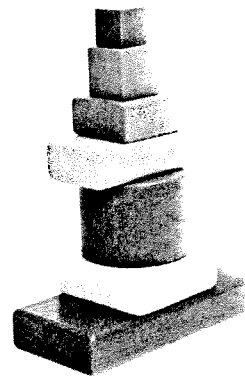
communicate (ke myü'nə kāt)
To use words or pictures to share information. You **communicate** when you tell what you did first, next, and last. (page 36)

container (kən tā' nər) An object that holds things inside it. A liquid takes the shape of its **container**. (page 16)



context clues (kon'tekst klüz)

Pictures or words that help you understand what you are reading. The picture can give you **context clues** about how blocks are different. (page 7)



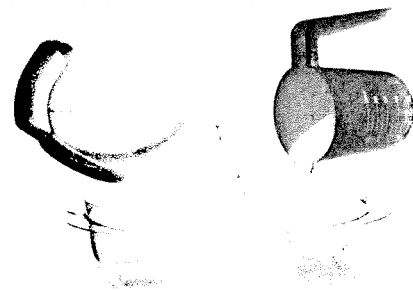
cool (kül) To lower the temperature of something. **Cooling** changes melted wax into solid crayons. (page 41)



desert (dez' ert) An environment that is very dry. Many plants and animals live in a **desert**. (page 114)



dissolve (di zolv') Spread throughout a liquid. Salt **dissolves** when it is mixed with water. (page 45)



E

environment (en vī' rən mən't)

A place where plants and animals live. An **environment** gives plants and animals what they need. (page 103)



estimate (es'tə māt) To make a careful guess about the size or amount of something. You can **estimate** air temperature by how warm or cool it feels. (p. xii)

evaporate (i vap'ə rāt') Change from a liquid to a gas. Heat from the sunlight causes water to **evaporate**. (page 48)



experiment (ek sper'ə mən't) use scientific methods to test a hypothesis. You can do an **experiment** to find out what happens when air is heated. (page 62)

explore (ek splôr') To study science in a hands-on manner. You can **explore** the differences between solids, liquids, and gases. (page 6)



fair test (fâr test) To make sure only one thing is changed in an experiment. You plan a **fair test** in an experiment when you choose the one thing that you will change. (page 226)

fall (fôl) The season that comes after summer. **Fall** is cooler than summer. (page 212)



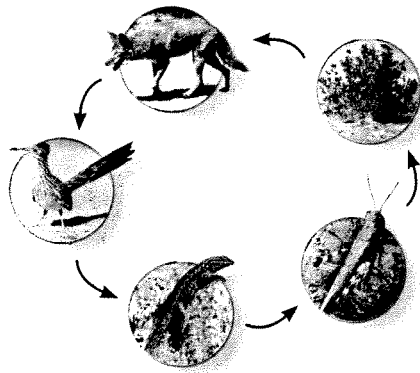
fog (fog) A cloud near the ground. Some summer nights have **fog**. (page 211)



food (füd) Something animals need to live. The bear eats a fish for **food**. (page 87)



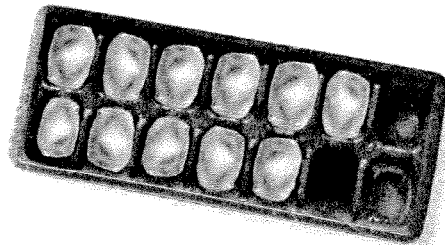
food chain (füd chān) The way food passes from one living thing to another. Plants and animals depend on each other through **food chains**. (page 138)



forest (fôr'ist) An environment that has many trees and other plants. Many animals live in a **forest**. (page 106)



freeze (frēz) Change from a liquid to a solid. Water **freezes** when it gets very cold. (page 46)



fur (fër) The covering on some animals that is like hair. A sea otter has thick **fur** to keep warm in the ocean. (page 112)

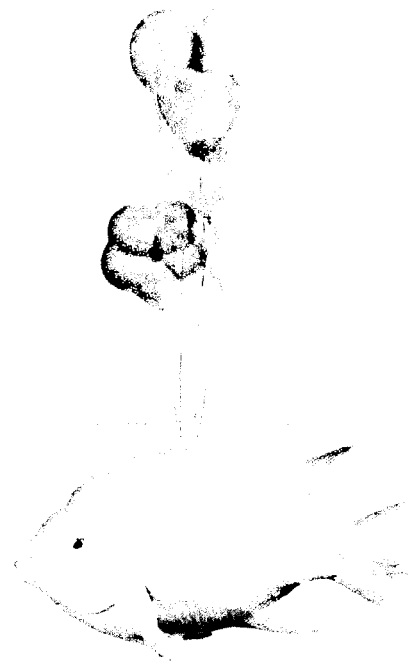




gas (gas) Something that takes the shape and size of its container.

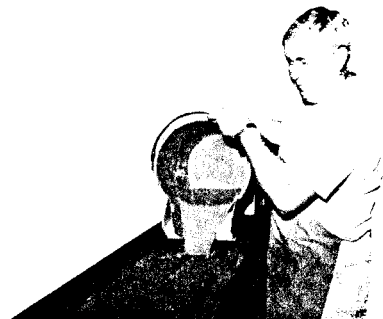
Air is a **gas**. (page 18)

gills (gilz) A body part a fish uses to get air. The fish has **gills** to breathe in water. (page 111)



heat (hēt) To increase the temperature of something.

Heating changes solid wax into a liquid. (page 40)



hooves (hüvz) The hard parts of the feet of some animals. A sheep has **hooves** to climb on rocks. (page 104)

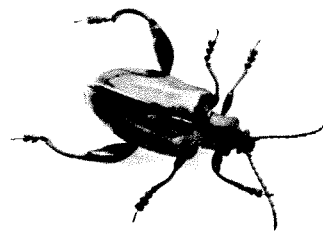


hypothesis (hī poth'ə sis) A statement of one possible way to solve a problem or answer a question. You make and test a **hypothesis** to do an experiment. (page 62)



infer (in fēr') To use what you have learned or what you know to make a guess about something. You can **infer** what some animals eat by the shape of their teeth. (page 130)

insect (in'sekt) A small animal that has six legs and a hard covering. Some **insects** eat plants. (page 162)



interpret data (in tēr'prit dā'tə)

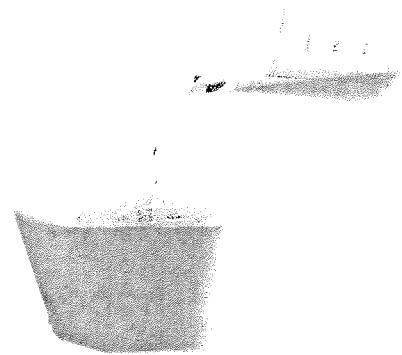
To use the information you have collected to solve problems or answer questions. You can **interpret** the **data** you collect to find out what they mean.

(page 121)

investigate (in ves'tə gāt)

To solve a problem or answer a question by following steps. You can **investigate** how much space a liquid takes up.

(page 24)



leaves (lēvz) The parts of a plant that make food for the plant.

Green **leaves** use sunlight, air, and water to make food.

(page 84)



light (līt) Something a plant needs to live. Plants may get **light** from the Sun. (page 80)



liquid (lik'wid) Something that takes the shape of its container and has its own amount or size. You can pour a **liquid**.
(page 16)



living (liv'ing) Things that are alive, grow, and change. Plants and animals are **living** things.
(page 79)



M

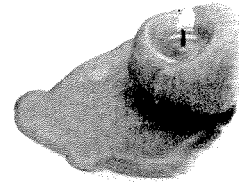
marsh (märsh) A wetland environment. Many plants and animals live in a **marsh**.
(page 144)



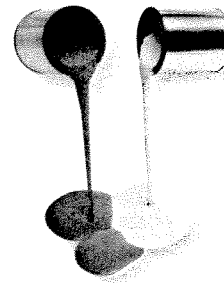
material (mə tir'ē əl) What something is made of or used for. A tissue, a paper towel, and a piece of cloth are different **materials**. (page 32)

measure (mezh'ər) To use a tool to compare the size or amount of something. You can use a thermometer to **measure** the temperature of air. (page 218)

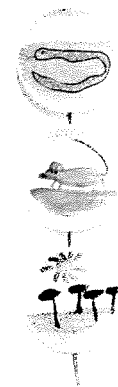
melt (melt) Change from a solid into a liquid. Solid wax **melts** when it is heated. (page 42)



mix (miks) To put two or more things together. **Mixing** blue and yellow paint changes the color to green. (page 42)



model (mod'l) A drawing or object that represents something else. You can use pictures to make a **model** of a food chain. (page 154)



nest (nest) A shelter that some animals build. Some birds build **nests** in trees. (page 134)



nutrients (nü'trē əntz) Materials that living things need. Plants can get **nutrients** from the soil.
(page 83)

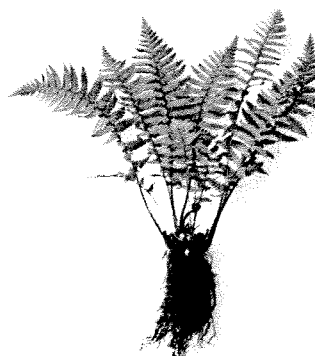


observe (əb zèrv/) To use your senses to find out about an object. You can observe what you see, hear, smell, taste, or touch. (page 6)

ocean (ō'shən) An environment that is a large body of salt water. Many animals and plants live in an ocean. (p. 110)



plant (plant) A living thing that cannot move around on its own. This **plant** grows in a forest.
(page 106)



predict (pri dikt/) Tell what you think will happen next. You can **predict** what will happen if plants do not get light. (page 90)



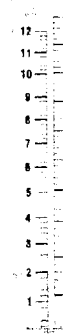
property (prop'er tē) Something that you can observe with your senses. The size of an object is one of its **properties**. (page 9)



put things in order (püt thingz in ôr'dər) Decide what is first, next, and last. You can **put** the **things** that happen in a science activity **in order**. (page 37)



rain gauge (rān gāj) A weather tool to measure the amount of rain. The numbers show how much rain falls into a **rain gauge**. (page 187)

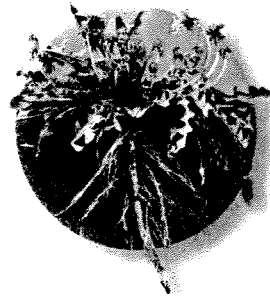


relate prior knowledge

(ri lāt' prī'ər nol'ij) To use what you already know to understand something new. You can **relate** your **prior knowledge** about animals to what you are learning now. (page 77)

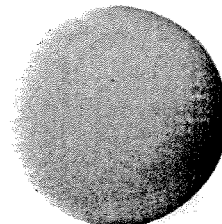
retell (rē tel') To tell what you learned in your own words. You can **retell** the main idea of a story. (page 205)

root (rüt) Part of a plant that holds the plant in the ground. **Roots** take in water and nutrients from the soil. (page 83)



season (sē'zn) A time of year. Spring, summer, fall, and winter are the four **seasons**. (page 207)

shape (shāp) the way something looks. The ball has a circle **shape**. (page 10)



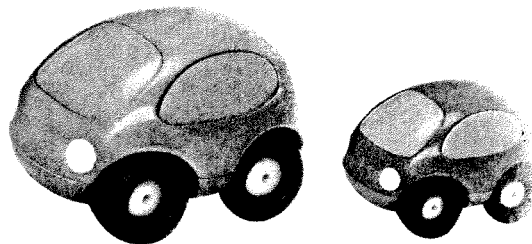
shelter (shel'tər) A safe place for animals to live. Some animals build nests for **shelter**.

(page 134)

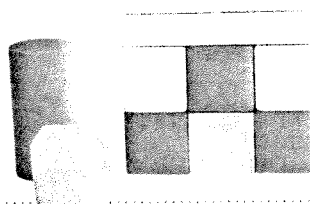


size (sīz) How big something is.

The red car is bigger in **size** than the purple car. (page 12)



solid (sol'id) Something that has its own shape and size. A wooden block is a **solid**. (page 12)



spring (spring) The season that comes after winter. Temperatures get warmer in **spring**.

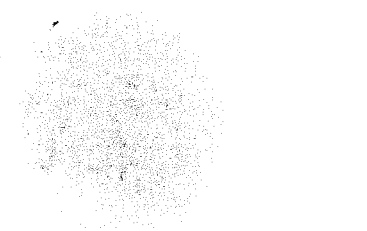
(page 208)



summer (sum'ər) The season that comes after spring. **Summer** may be very dry. (page 210)



Sun (sun) A big ball of hot gas that shines light on Earth. Light from the **Sun** warms the land, water, and air. (page 189)



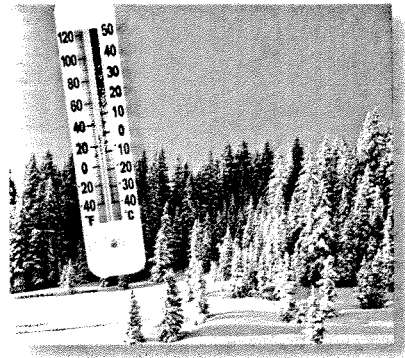
T

temperature (tem'per ə chər)

How hot or cold something

is. You can measure the

temperature of air. (page 184)



thermometer (thər mom' ə tər)

A tool that measures temperature.

The numbers on a **thermometer** show the temperature.

(page 185)



W

water (wô'tər) Liquid that plants, and animals need to live. The bear is drinking **water**.

(page 87)



weather (weθH' ə) What it is like outside. **Weather** changes from day to day. (page 181)

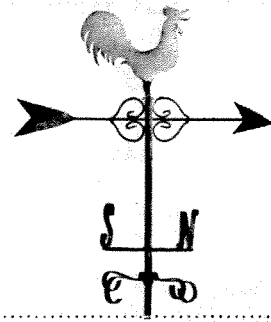


weight (wāt) How heavy something is. A balance can compare the **weights** of objects (page 14).

wind (wind) Moving air. The **wind** is blowing hard. (page 182)



wind vane (wind vān) A weather tool that tells which way the wind is blowing. A **wind vane** points into the wind. (page 183)



winter (win'tər) The season that comes after fall. **Winter** is the coldest season. (page 214)

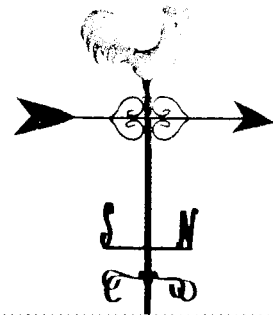


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